

201

5.1 HW p298 + Proof of midsegment thm

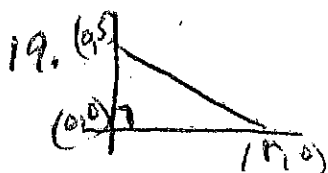
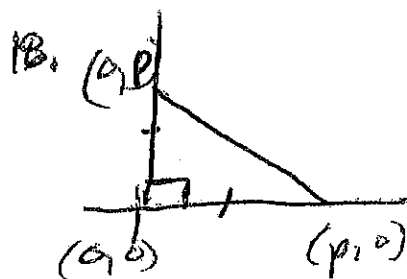
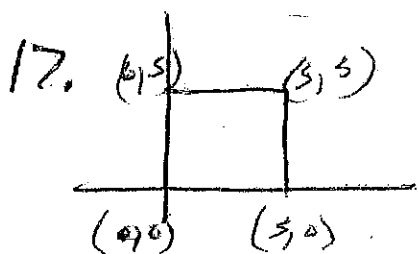
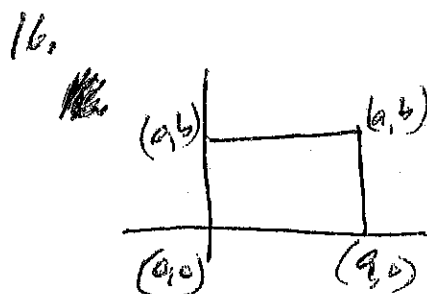
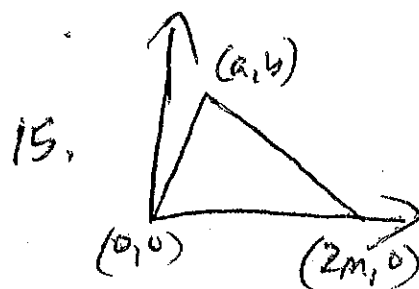
3. $x = \frac{1}{2} 26$

$x = 13$

4. $5 = \frac{1}{2} x$

$10 = x$

5. $x = 6$



24.

$3x + 8 = \frac{1}{2}(2x + 24)$

$3x + 8 = x + 12$

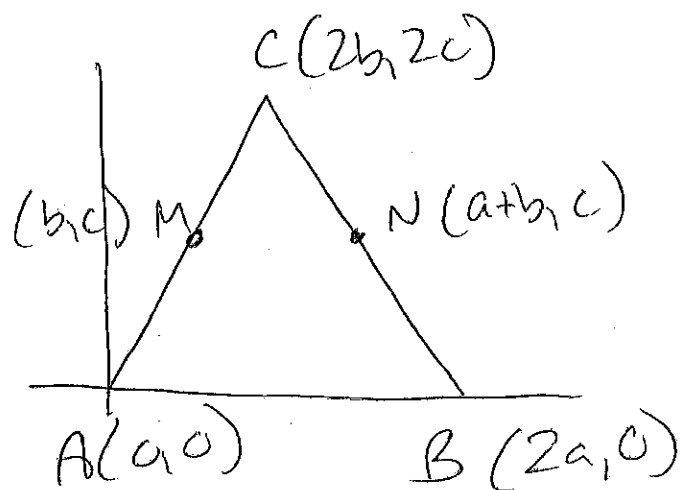
$2x = 4$

$x = 2$

$AB = 14$

Proof ↓

Proof HW



P: $\overline{MN} \parallel \overline{BA}$
 $MN = \frac{1}{2} BA$

① $\overline{MN} \parallel \overline{BA}$

$$\overline{MN} \quad m = \frac{c-c}{a+b-b} = \frac{0}{a} = 0$$

$$\overline{BA} \quad m = \frac{0-0}{2a-0} = \frac{0}{2a} = 0$$

$\overline{MN} \parallel \overline{BA}$

b/c they have the same slope

② $MN = \sqrt{(a+b-b)^2 + (c-c)^2}$

$$= \sqrt{a^2 + 0^2}$$

$$MN = \sqrt{a^2} = a$$

$$AB = \sqrt{(2a-0)^2 + (0-0)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{4a^2}$$

$$AB = 2a$$

$$MN = \frac{1}{2} BA$$

$$a = \frac{1}{2} 2a$$

$$a = a \checkmark$$